Visit to the Agricultural Fair at St. Louis.

One Hundred "housand People Present.

THE DIJKE AND THE DURHAMS.

THE POPULAR'TY OF THE PRINCE.

INCIDENTS OF HIS SPORTING TOUR.

Prairies. THE PRINCE IN A WESTERM ATTIC.

His Journey from St. Louis to Cincinnati.

His Royal Highness Passes Throngh Four States in One Day.

His Trip from the Wild West to the Great Cities,

&c.,

Sr. Lovis, Sept. 27, 1860. The day has been very bottend sultry. At ten o'clock this marning a growd surrounded the hotel, waiting for she appearance of the Prince, and a couple of hours after-ward he entered an open barouche, drawn by four horses, his suite following in similar carriages, and was driven through the principal streets to the Fair grounds.

Mayor Filley, Comptreller Hoyt and other well known citizens riding with the party. A crowd was gathered all along the streets and cheered fastily as the Baron passed, he bowing and raising his hat in response to

about seventy thousand people were gathered in the Pair grounds, and the sight was most imposing. As the Baron entered the band played "God Save the Queen," afterwards "Hail Columbia." te which the Baron raiste

But search not one could be found in the city.

The growd cheered and hurrahed as the Prince extered

the thousands outside of the grounds joining. The Earon drove twice around the track, the crowd cheering and be

Pater was introduced and a miniature leves held, at which several preminent citizens were presented.

A superb lot of twenty Durham dattle was then driven

up. The Duke of Newcastle, with others of the sette, exed them, handling them, as the farmers mid, in a most skilful manner. Great amusement was caused by a rampant mule who made imposing demonstrations all round the grounds, and who could not be brought near

as the Fair ground presented, and people say this was the largest gathering ever held in the State. The display at was not so good as last year, on account of a rule excluding all animals which formerly took premiums.

The Prince remained two hours. Business was gone rally suspended in the city, the Post Office and banks

The Prince returned to his hotel, and was again every where cheered. He was followed all along the route by a a nort Yankee in an advertising wagon, covered with bills enlogining life clothing store.

A great crowd collected in front of the hotel, and the

steam fire ougines. They played poorly, however, and ingly left as soon as possible.

This evening the party have levitations from St. Louis

The Prince of Wake and party visited the newly opened Academy of Arts, in St. Louis, last evening.

The Duke of Newcastle held a formal levee, at which

several gentlemen were presented, and the Prince was The party left St. Louis by special train at nine o'clock

and the cheering was immense

Mississippi Railroad, a freight train ran off the track, The freight train was removed, and the special pro-

Prince about travel from West to East, as be thereby seen the development of our country in its various easges from prairie, forest, log cabin, village and town, to the great metropolus. He travels from the new to the old portions of the country, and see from the first germ to the full flower of civilization. He went as far West as time would allow, and still the country reached before him. He new turns his face towards the rising sun, and as he goes sees the full mationable than his tirst arrival here, across level lilinois, with log cabins and settlements; across indiana, with her

The Prince of Wales, with uniform speed, reached Onto, the "Garden State," and saw across the river the hills day was delightful, and the night equally beautiful with

every mile along the road, formed a line through which about his welcome, or the hearty reception he would

bave received has be been sarrier.

In Concinual a small number of persons were in the streets by which the train named, and the bonfires baring biased themselves out before the friane arrived, red-

the party drawe immediately to the hotel.

They arrived here at about half past one o'clock. To morrow the Prince drives about the city, and goes to Clifton to dine with R B Bowler, Esq., proprieter of the

The trip from Chicago to Desight—Long John in the Dumpo— Why the Prince Come to Desight—Long 44 and its Sport-tig—A Reheaval—A Quiet Sunday—Letters from Home—The People (the the Easter, and his Gratification—

On Saturday last, after getting in funds by drawing \$2,000 from the Marine Bank of Chicago, having visited the Chicago Court House, the Bull's Head, Union Park, the Republican Wigwam, Fort Dearborn and all the other focalities which the people of Chicago thick most of, Baron Renfrew drove up Michigan evenue, the most beautiful

Young the paster, select God's birreing upon the loaded with game, to the cars, but delayed their depast ture to witness a sunset on the prairies. The waster. inspected, and where w. Gooding, com-

or and was presented to him, In order to cutwit the reporters and the public gent rally, the special car which was to convey the Bacca be-

Dwight did not start from the regular deput, and from station several miles out of the city, and reporstarted by the Hen. John Wentworth. Jaicago's great Mayor, that the Prince was not golde on Dwight, but only for a few hours shooting at Kankakee, returning to for a few house.

Chicago the same night attending St James church on Suneay, and witnes in g the Zousve drill on Monday even ing These repor', s, which the gentiemen at Wentworth's flice were dire sted to impart to all inquirers, and espacially to the abnoxious reporters, prevented any ore assemblings, and Baren Renfrew

the static in from which the special train started, three

ported an unanhoyet
Repeatedty, but courteously, refusing the Hos Long Jo' in's request to lunch at his country seat, Baron Ken Royalty Roughing it on the | frew took his mild face from the gaze of the few people around this station, jumped into his car, and was whirled away "fix ough the suburbs of beautiful Chicago, over the prairies, which seemed never coming to view, but always approaching—for one cannot realize that he bees the real prairies from the care, and is always expecting them to Appear in some thrilling and singular form, bringing with them ideas of immensity and lonelineas—and ar-rived at about a ven o'clock at Dwight. At every station along the route crowds of people waited to see "the Prince," and cheered him as he ap-prenched; but airh ugh the train showed at every station, Baron Repfrew did not show honself except at Joliet. where the train stopped a few moments, and the Prince, stepping out upon the platform, bowed to the enthusiastic crowd. The Mayor of Chicago, who had accompanied the Prince thus far, left the train at Joliet to return to his courge, and in bidding his goodbys seited the Prince to suring him that the hespitalities of this occasion would be repeated if any of the royal boys should come. Baron Renfrew presented Mr. N. C. Rice, the energ tic superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, with a beautiful diamend breastpin; and "Long John," vexed at not receiving a similar teken of esteem, and also at the refusal of the Duke of Newcastle to give his attention and assistence to that grand scheme of a forty-secondth parallel railroad, breached to him at Montreal, left in not the

best bumor in the world. DWIGHT AND ITS SPORTS. Dwight is a pleasant little village, sticated about eighty miles from Chicago, upon the line of the Alton, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad. Its inhabitants number about four hundred; tts houses about one hundred; its public buildings are a railroad depot, a store, Cornell's inn, dignified by the title of the Dwight Hotel, and a steam grist mill. Around it stretch the wide prairies, broken here and there with clumps of trees, or farm houses standing in bold relief from the level country. Upon the outskirts of Dwight-if so very scat-tered a village can be said to have any outskirts-are a few very handsome private residences; beyond these for a few miles are farms of almost a fabulous number of yend these is nothing but prairie and prairie away to the horizon. All around this section of the country the shooting is excellent. Qualis, players, partridges and while it is not many years since buffalo and deer could

BOW THE PRINCE CAME TO DWIGHT and infatiguing hunting, and directly, because several English noblemen had been here before, it was decided, before the Prince left England, that he should do his then Lord Althorp, and Lord Hervey, the son of the Earl of Bristol, visited Dwight upon a hunting expedition, and, as Earl Spencer belongs to the Queen's household, it is but fair to suppose that he, having visited the West, was consulted in regard to what village the Prince should honor with his pre-sence. Lord Blacquer, Gen Foster and many other Eog-Canada, who has charge of the expedition, has been a regular annual visiter to Dwight for six years past. These reasons, and the fact that English and Welch stockholdreceiver, Mr. Prince, who came over to attend to its ma-nagement—sufficiently explain how the Prince of Wales stubs theatres and concerts, but will probably not go happened to come to Dwight-a lonely little prairie town. any better sporting facilities and less hotel ac tions than many other Western villages.

THE PARTY AND THEIR OF ARTERS The royal party conststs of the Baron Renfrew, the Dake of Newcastle, Hon. Major General Bruce, Lord Lyons, Lord Hinchenbrook, Dr. Ackland, Major Teasdale, Capt. Gray, Hon. Mr. Elitott, con of the Earl St. Germane, Capt. Retailack, and Mr. Wilkins, a younger brother of the Sricish Consul at Chicago. The Earl St mained in Chicago, seeing the eights, until vestorday

A cost obtained from San St. Louis, on the cities and statement processed to the St. Louis, to asset the arrival of the control of the contro

i mid and appearant the first toat tore types and are attred of graing it. Lord Lyons and that a happy that the Prince should receive such excellent relyies and inquired how it was that a man of Or. Young's ability should be located at so remote a village.

Today's ability should be located at so remote a villege. Straight should be located at so remote a villege. While the regal party were at dinner a messenger, direct from the Caren of England, arrived by special locomodive from Chicago, with despatches and letters. Lord 15 ch. who is thoroughly a man of business, is fit the table sad set to work writing his ripiles to the Home effice, and outlay the afternoon Baron Rebfrew and his some were diligerity expected in reading their letters from home and writing replies, which were despatched by special train to Chicago, a night, in order to catch the morning's mail test at night the whole party relified carly. Baron Refrew and his severe and his interes succeed in those for the Duke of Newcartle, and writes more voluminous and particular replies, giving every incident of his travels.

A DAY's growt.

On Menday morning the whole party started early upon a hunt for prairie chickens, to find which it is not necessary to go far from Diaght. Half past five o'clock found them bill a rough in four carriage. Baron Reafrow, the links of Newcartle, Capt. Reisilack and Mr. Spencer formed the first party. Lord Hunchambrook, Hoo. Mr. Flimit, Fr. Wikins and Mr. Gorsell, the second, Major traggale. Oapt Gray, General Bruce and Mr. Miler, the third part of the day to be decided by the number of prairie chickens killed, all other birds to be counted out. The day was very fine, with net too much con, which drives the prairie chickens killed, all other birds to be counted out. The day was very fine, with net too much con, which drives the prairie chickens killed, all other birds to be counted out. The day was very fine, with net too much con, which drives the prairie chickens killed, all other birds to be counted out. The day was very fine, with net too much con, which drives the prairie chickens killed, all other birds to be counted out. The day was very fine, with net too much con, which drives the prairie chickens had to be counted out. The day was very fine, with net too much con,

holesse.

Lord Lyons remained at heme, still writing his despatcher, and could not loave to accompany the party. The Askinst did not hunt, but made several spirited sketches of the party and of the pravise and leader over youghly dressed, in light, thick clothes and leater over youghly dressed, in light, thick clothes and leater over gatters. They had a number of mail title dreps, which acquitted thereterlors admirably. Design the the Protes. He sand they to prevent say ill feeling, his clother protes. He sand they to prevent say ill feeling, his clother protes. He sand they to prevent say ill feeling, his clother protes. He sand they have been admirably, one of the first may trarticulars of the Prince's studies, and said that it was the unpression that the Prince had very good natural abmirably, had formed the habit of close application, and went uncombitely become, intellectually, one of the first men of the age.

In INSERIAL PRINCE AND OFF A WESTIRSHE.

The hadding party to which Baron Resfree belonged riveped, at lunch time, before a modes. Hille farm house, some miles from Dwight, and refusing to disturb the insustes by entering, took dinner all piece, and be reath the cool shaces of a grove of trees just in frect of the house A washbench vapilied the place of a table, and upon it was spread the luncheon which the party had brought with them. Every one helped set the table and then belond themselves, and the whole mead to cellight in the sense of independence which comes with lawing care of one's self and one's neighbor.

When, late in the evening, the royal party reached bome, the birds were counted. The Prince's party had bagged sixty birds, but only a few of them were the pravite chickens, which had been the special object of the burst. Lerd Hinchesberock by any one of the plan, therefore, by bringing in thirty ave chickens, beaded other game. W. Speccera and no one thouse the plan, therefore, by tringing in thirty ave chickens, beaded other game. W. Speccera and the base of the provide service of the p

The Baron and his party left Dwight by special train this norning, in charge of Conductor siven, who has care of all the royal trains, for Staart's Grove, about twenty noise from Iwight, in the heart of the prairie. Reporting are not allowed to travel upon royal trains. We therefore both Anniverse course. fore took a private carriage. There is hardly any road from the pravillate village of Wilmirston to the Grove, to the grown the arbity in a storm, we promote picking and testing like a ritip in a storm, we promote picking and testing like a ritip in a storm, are promoted by the contract of the member of all of given yellow of the prairies, for all of them seemed over strained and exaggerated when contracted with the reality. The grass on the prairies is very short this year, and consequently these prairies have not, if meded any have, that wheaticed like appearance which you see in pictures and read of in descriptions of these hard occans. Imagine our immense expanse of common, decked here and there with flowers—live there are not flower prairie—and stretching away to an apparently immensurable distance, till earth and sixy bind. Lattle detached group of trees, raing, like blance, in the distance, only serve us add to appreciate the immense perspective, and clouds of amobe here have become ignited by a spark from a locomotive, my great the fearful take read in novels and romances of prairie fires and terrible deaths, and brave socuts fighting fire with fire, or hiding in buffals carcasses to exage dangers from fee and flame; of Indian warfare, its courage and devices; of border life and its perils; of vast herds of buffalors, pouring like tornats, in interminable lines, towards distant water courses; of travellers, lost and belpiers, wandering bepolessly round is ever marrowing creeks, and of all the other well known indeas which, unskilled by the side of the railroad trank, as if some builder had put is there spirit fully, ashamed of his work and ceiting that the side of the railroad trank, as if some builder had put is there spirit fully, ashamed of his work and ceiting that there is the course of the prairie, and switched that is smalled, though but few trees are in right, is about it is called, though but few trees are in right, is about it is called, though but few trans and the prairie, and with the prair

gold find every biade and leaf quivered in distinct outline. Then, as the lengthened shados marked, dist like the close of day, the fine cy clouds in the cast caught the giories of the run in echecy of light, while in the western sky the dark clouds spread like a curtain, and lifting just at the horizon directed a rounded bank of vicet colored clouds. Lorger and longer grew the shadows the prairies being their golden hue, while the fivery clouds became a dark for errors and ripples of pink radiated to the horizon. Sowly the light taded out of the remoter sky, but still in the cart lingered most delicate titus of yellow, blue, green and red, purer than ever artist painted, gradually softening in tone, until, with a parting smile of golden light, the sun bade good night to earth. A sudden coolness wept over the prairie with the darkness, which grouped tage their trees, widely separated in the daylight, as the night of death obliterates all differences and distinctions, and getting datup and zad, mingled all objects in a common gloom. Then the train started, and in a short time arrived at Daright, Baron Rentew and the party walking the half mile to Mr. Spencer's residence as 'unfattigued. For night the Prince dined sumptions', with a large just youn the qualis he has short, and know with a large just youn the qualis he has shot, and know love with a large largy upon the qualis he has shot, and know love in shout five o'clock P. M., and remaining until Friday morning.

The Prince on his Sporting Tour-Amusing Incidents-Hou He Sures-The Quarters of his Suite, &c., &c

This meeting at half-past seven his Royal Highness and the entere suite left the above named village by a special train, for Stuart's Grove, where there is good quall shooting to be had, owing to the prairie clearing in that

gated pleasure, and aircady his naturally healthy look has been enhanced by a robustness and flow of animal spirits before unknown to him. He never before enjoyed anything so much as this shooting on the prairies. He entered into the sport with all the zest of his ardent nature, and few can compare with him in his genuine relish for out

The cottage which is his temporary residence here has become an object of considerable interest, both in the vil-lage and abroad, and will likely be a sort of Mecca to a certain class of pilgrims. It is a pleasant two storied,

certain class of pilgrims. It is a pleasant two storied, white painted, eight windowed habitation, with a verandah in freat, where last night the game brought home by the party was deposited. The Prince took great pride in the fifteen birds shot by himself, and took a candle with him to have a look at them after dinner, as they lay.

Be aleeps in the largest bedroom, situated in the second story, with a dressing room adjoining. The apartment of General Bruce is at the opposite side of the house, and between the two as the chamber cocupied by the Duke of Nowcastle

The cottage is named the Prairie House by its owner, Mr. J. C. Spencer, to whose courtesy I am indebted.

On Saturday sight the Praince went to a cottage on the same farm to look at the qualters occupied by his equerries. He was accompanied by Mr. Spencer, who pointed the way up a larder like dight of steps to a smail room—the only one—which was shared by the gentlemen in question. The Prince had his cost covered with whitewash by the time he reached the top, where, meeting with those he was in search of, he had a heavily laugh at the adventure. When he came down stairs he saw the borny hunded host, who, little suspecting who he was, said, addressing Mr. Spencer.—Where's the Prince? "Whell, if you must know," was the reply, "this is the Prince standing heside you."

The man thought there was an attempt to "sell" him, and with a look of the most sublime skepticism eiscusiased.—"Well, if that's the Prince, all that I can say is, that if old Abe Lincoln was here, I'd say you'd go to the White House." Albert Edward went off in a roar.

Lord Lyons is staying at a third cottage, and two others of the party seep in the royal car. This is roughing it, as the saying goes; but what matter when they all dine together with royalty? Fourteen will sit down at eight P. M. to day in the pleasant Prairie House.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Prince of Wales' Visit to Canada and the New British Colony.

(From the Lendon Poet, (some official), september 8.)
The visit paid by the Prince of Wales to Quebec—"the Gibraltar or North America"—and to the Pisus of Abraham, "where Wolfe died victorious," foreibly recalls to the mird the fact that the connection between Great Britain and Canada only dates from the year 1762—a period when the French monarch, compelled to sue for peace, attempted to cue sole himself for the loss of a province on which his predecessors had lavibly expended both men and treasure by describing Canada as "a few acres of snow, totally unworthy of the fostering care of a great and distant nation." The population of Canada at the time when the treaty of 1763 was concluded did not exceed eighty thousand in number. These people occupied a few towns and villages on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and, with the exception of a few training posts which stretched to the west and south, Upper Canada and the regions surrounding the lakes were typer Casada and the regions surrounding the lakes were
the becomes and the bunning grounds of the red indians,
the abort junal loris of the soil. The province which the
Prince of Wale is visiting with so much interest now
contains a population of three millions. In the course of
have swelled to one million.

The proposition of the course of the remains of
British origin and descent are joint double than online is
about qual to that of the United States when the our of in
dependence broke mit, and therefore Consolin may be used
to have reached that first stage of natural ceditions which responsible self-government well only
tend to confirm and perpetuate. British North
America, through the extent of which the Prison of
Walen ciller has on a about to puse, contains four million
square miles; its internal navigation is unparalleled in
the world; thus are extremely fertile soil, incanantible
forests of the facet timber, immense mineral resources,
and an active, enterprising and gailant population, whose
devestion and leysity to the mother country his Royal
Bighaines has had aboutant opportunity of vincasing
Commence, only require to turn the control of the facet of power on the North American continent. The New York
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power on the North American continent. The New York
papers and bushed to the Prince of Waler visited entitlement, into the confirmation of the control of the prison of the pri

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

of Histop Potter-Amendments of Canon - Paff for the France of Water-The Nigger Question Again Kicked Opt, de., de. THIRD DAY.

The Convention met, purfue t to adjournment, at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

A large number of ladies were in the halleries, as on

the former occasions.

Morning prayer Can said by the Rev. Mr. Maker, rector of St. Labew's church, Cadilla, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hathaway, rector of Trinity church West Troy. Bishop Potter was present this morning at the opening of the Convention. The minutes of the preceding day were then read and

reveral answered to their names and took their seats.

Right Rev Bonamo Pornen, D. D., LL. D., Provisional

Bishop of the diocess, then proceeded to deliver his an-nual address. After greeting his brethron of the clergy

and laity, he said that, owing to the circumstances under

ing the last conventional year, whether performed by himself or others, would be given as usual in the printed

fellowing is a brief summary :- Twenty-one candidates for

journal containing the proceedings of the Convention

which he met them on the present occasion, they were not to expect a very elasorate address—his recent return from a foreign tour. He had boped to prepare his address during the return voyage, but the very bonterous and unfavorable state of the weather and shen on account of his very recent return he had not had time to prepare an emborate or lengthy address, and on this account he must throw himself on their infulgence. There was not, he said, much in the affairs of the diocess requiring any very extended discussion. A dot siled account of the Episcopal acts performed in the diocess dur-

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND NEW ZEALAND.

[From the New Zealand Examiner.]

The loyalty of the colonists in British America has been elicited in consequence of the visit of the Prince of Wales to a manner highly gratifying both to the Quoen and subjects of the United Kingdom. The cuthuniasm that has attended his Royal Highcess throughout his entire course it a proof of the induceso exercised and reverence paid to the British authority. The blessings which armond from England are felt everywhere, and while we do not grudge the hour conferred on the inhabitants of British America, we hope at no distant date to have the plessure of recording the royal progress of the Prince of Wales through her Majesty's presentings in the glorious British of the South. At a time like the present, when there are foolish squabbles between the natives and the colonists, it might tend greatly to allay them and bring about a better understanding were the Prince to take an excursion to New Zealand. There is nothing like personal his treourse, both as regards individuals and nations, in putting at rest petty jealousies and private animosities. Now that the future King of England has visited one most important portion of her Rejeaty's colonial possessions, he ought not to stop until he has seen with his own eyes the Australian colonies. In New Zealand, especially, he would learn many valuable lessons respecting the benigh trinspects of England's civilizing power, and endear himself to the inhabitants of one of the rishest and mest promising portions of the earth. Were the roya Prince to visit this land of premise, we can insure him as loyal and as hearty a reception as that which he has experienced in america. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND NEW ZEALAND.

felicioning is a brief aummany:—twenty-one candinates to holy or dere have been admitted to the priesthood. Four churches had been consecrated by him, and one at his request by the Right Reverent the Lord Blabop of Montreal. The latter consecration by him, and one at his request by the Right Reverent the Lord Blabop of Montreal roll the latter consecration by him, and one at his request by the Right Reverent the Lord Blabop of Montreal. The latter consecration had seven from his own docers He said that a few days before his departure from this country he write to the hishop of Montreal, stating that the church at Rouse's Point was nearly ready for consecration, and asked whether, for the sake of promoting a kindly feeling between the two churches, he would do him the favor of peterming the tervice of consecration. To which the Bishop of Montreal repited, with much cordiality, that he would have much piesure in along so. Being induced, he said, to say a few words at a meeting at the Manaica Herse, soon after his arrival in London, in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the ticapel in Foreign Parts, he brisky mentineed this circumstance of the Consecration, and was piesaed with the beartiness with which it was cheered. And from similar demenstrations on many other occasions he saw that the British public was propared no less than conselves to haif with joy every approach to more latimate and friendly relations between the two churches and the two countries. And, in connection with this subject, he count not refrain from observing that the visit of his Royal Highness the youthful Prince of Wales to this country—n.t only the bearing code will that marks his propress, and the warm, approving feeling everywhere awarened by the bouring of the Prince, his pentience and evident describe to be found accompanied, and the countries of south for the prince of the

of Mr. William H. Harrison he did not wish to say much, but that he was for many years a leading person in the diocess, and entered warmly into whate er cause he expoused, and his loss would long be deeply felt by those who had for many years received the aid of his counsel and advice. The training college of St. Stephen's had, he said, been fully organized under an excellent charier obtained from the Legislature, and a large number of applications had already been nede for admission. He wished to commend to the sympathes of the church the efforts now being made to provide permanent ministration in a suitable edifice for the deaf mutes of this city. In concluding, he congratulated them on the extension of their missionary work among the pour of the city, and earnestly commended them to the care of Alm why 50d that he sould earlied them more and more with His heavenly grace, and that they might dwell in peace under His most holy keeping.

The Right Rev Bishop's address was listened to with great attention, and at its conclusion the business of the Convention was resumed

Hon. MURRAY HOPPMAN moved that a committee of teven be appointed to flag out the requirements of the different parishes is this discoses. Adopted unanimously. Hon. MURRAY HOPPMAN moved that should any church, it make a parochisi report, and no missionary report has been make on their behalf, and they have not employed a clergy man during that time, the bishop shall report the same to the Convention, on with other. Convention.

The Convention voted manimously in favor of this

The Convention voted unanimously in involved that canon.

Hon. MYRMAY HOSTMAN also moved, that the amendment of article VI. of the constitution, proposed at last Convention, providing that when more than one church or chapel shall be united under one vestry, and shall have been so unliked and recognized by the Convention prior to the last Wednesday in September, 1859, the delegate of the delegate of such vestry only shall be entitled to a vote for each church or chapel in the Convention—was unanimously adopted.

for each church or chapel in the Convention—was unanimously adopted.

Hon. Mexacy Horsman new brought forward his motion for the proposed revision of the Code of Canons for the government of the Protestant Episcopal church of the State of New York. A small book had been prepared for the use and reference of the members of the Convention. He commenced by saying that title one and title three were transcripts of the existing law of the church as it at present exists, with but two slight alterations.

The first alteration was in section 1 of the first canon, and is intended to provide for a more correct list of the clergy nen in this diocess.

The next alteration proposed was in section 6 of canon first, providing for the keeping of such records. Canon I and the first six sections of canon 2, which were adopted unanimously.

number large enough to transact the business of the Convention.

An additional section was added to canon 2, relating to the roles of order of the proceedings of Conventions, which was passed.

In section 1 of canon 3 it was proposed to strike out the last clause, in relation to the doubt of a member of a standing committee, which was amended and then passed.

inst clause, in relation to the douth of a member of a standing committee, which was amended and then passed.

In title 1, cance 6, section 2, to raise the retention money from twenty-fire to sixty six and one stird contained.

For 1. Whereas It is indispensable to provide a fund for defracing the seconsary expenses of the convention, and particularly the expenses to these of the cleary who may have to the contained of the convention of the provide a distance to the convention, it is hereby required of every case of the same of the same of the convention, and the convention of the less than me and of its annual meeting, so assume on the way of its withdrive, which had shall, from time to time to simple proprieted in part by a committee of the Conventions to the purposes above mentioned.

Sec. 2 And whereas, by section five of essent to fittle 3 of the Figest, it is made the duty of the several diocessa conventions to freward to the treasurer of the General Convention, at each meeting of the same, two dollars for each elergyman which the diocess, for the purpose of defraying the contingent expenses of the said Convention; therefore it shall be the cuty of the cumittee appointed to appropriate the movers paid into the diocessa fund to retain assumally out of such movers paid into the diocessa fund to retain assumally out of such moves stuty at and one-third cents for each minister in this diocess. The moneys thus arising shall be paid to the treasurer of the Convention, at each meeting of the same.

The whole of the canoes in title 1 were unanimously adopted with the amendments proposed.

In title 3, canoe 4, second section, "of vacant parthers," in which the clergy at every convention, together with their parochial report, shall make a full re-

ort of any vacant parishes they have visited; the amend-

cert of any variant purishes they have visited; the amendment was adopted.

In title 3, canon 2, the amendment is, that the Score-tary, with each aid as he will be seen and a first of the state of the church in title closes and a first of the closey, to be preached to the General Convention. The amenoment was adopted.

How. MURHAY HOFMAN said the alterations or amendment was adopted.

How. MURHAY HOFMAN said the alterations or amendment of the green control of the co

unless the alleged offence shall have been committed within five years.

Dr lyayorose, and said he moved that three years be inserted instead of five; that all the offences of clergy-men were always paraded before the world by people who go about apparently crying out, "arch if em wham you can, catch them how you can," and he would remise the gradienth trait in handing the clerical character they were dealing with a very delicate thing.

The sense ment proposed by fir Tyng was adopted. The first tour canons of time 2 were then unanimously apparent, but not adopted.

Canon 5 provides that where a presentment has been made, or a clergy man is accused by public rumor or otherwise, the exclessistical authority may, by and with he written correct, appoint not more than three nor lay men, to try the charges, and their decision, with the sections they deem proper, abail be reported to the Bishop in charge of the discress.

Dr Tyan moved that, as the subject was highly important, the whole matter should be laid over to the next meeting of the Convention.

Mr John H Hornins thought they had better hear the whole of the canons read, and then by the matter over for further consideration at the next meeting of the Convention.

Byshop Potters rose and said that he thought a prelimi-

whole of the canons read, and then lay the matter over for further consideration at the next meeting of the Convention.

Behop Potter rose and said that he thought a preliminary triquity into offences was in his opinion not only inexpedient but invidious, and should such a power betaken out of his hands he should not regret it.

Hen. Murkay Hoffman then proceeded to read the remaining canons in this title.

Canon 6. Of charges and presentments.

Canon 7. Constitution of a court.

Canon 8 Judicial districts.

Canon 9 Proceedings of courts.

Canon 10 Appeais.

Caton 10 Appeais.

Caton 11. Of differences between ministers and congrugations.

Canon 12. Of sentences.

Hor. Murkay Hoffman then moved that the whole of the carons in title 1, and the whole of the canons in title 3, with the exception of canon 6 should be adopted as law, but for want of a quorum a rote could not be taken.

Dr. Visnon moved the whole subject be laid over for consideration at the next convention, and copies of the proposed canon be printed.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Hos. Murkay Hoffman moved to add to the resolution just passed that the Committee on Canons have power to nake such alterations and additions to the report as might become necessary.

The Murder of Robert Crawford.

MPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS—ARGEST OF A SUSPECTED PARTY.

[From the Philadelpons Ledger, Sept 28]

The specking murder of Robert Cawford, the carpets manufacturer, which took place on Friday night last, near Nerva's require, continues instarally to aircast a good deal of public attention, as much from the circumstances under which it was perpetrated, as of the difficulty in obtaining any developments osicelated to surve high typic the mystery which surrounced it. For severa days after the commission of the deed, all the efforts of the police to than any facts of a character to lead to the detection of the guilty spirit, or sgents, were fruitless. Two or three arrests were made, but they did not seem to be on a sufficient hasis to justify the detention of the parties.

the commission of the ecce, as the first of the policy of the children any facts of a character to lead to the detection of the guilty agent, or agents, were fruitiess. Two or three arrests were made, but they did not seem to be on a sufficient basis to justify the detection of the parties.

Incomediately after the murder a repury was circulated that a man had called at the heuse of Robert Crawford on the sale of yarn, and that the deceased had made an appointment to meet the person that night. It was also raid that Mr. Crawford took about a hundred deliars with him to pay for the yarn. The belief was that if this person could be found some light might be thrown upon the affair. He was recently discovered and taken interested to the results of the Coroner's inquest. He name is Thomas J. Armstrong, a warper in the manufactory of Robert Stimein, about twenty vear old. Besides the fact that he called at Mr. Crawford's in relation to the sale of yara, it has been shown that he hired a Germantown wagen on the night of the murder, and returned is at ten o clock, and that there was counderable blood in it. Upon being siked to explain the bring of the warene, and then blood in it, he said that he had hired it to take a rice; that he drave up Second street to Girard avenue, and thence to Broad street; he then went down Broad street about twe miles. In coming up Broad street, near Prime, he was hailed by a man and woman, who had a humber of newly killed chickman. They saked him how far he was going, and he raid as fer so Claims street. The man requested that they might be permitted to get in and rice that iter, to which he assented. The man was carrying the chickens in his arms. The woman first got in the wagon, and the chickens, nor any coming from the man sat on the back seat with the chickens. He atopped at Ceatus street, and they got out, thanhed him and went off. He then crove down Coules to Second Street, up Second to Thompson, nor any coming from the road that he hise. On Friday night did not meet any body that he

Coroners' Inquestr.

The Late Attention Homeine in Muleirary Street—
Are Microm Inquestrics—Information was received at the Coroners' office yesterday that Thomas Meagher, an Eiglish man, twenty six years of age, who was danger-custy stabbed on Saterday last white standing in front of the darking saloon No. 75 Mulberry street, by a man asseed John Hoey, had become much worse and was not expected to receiver. Coroner Schirmer accordingly proceeded to the New York Honnial, where the wounded man is lying, to hold an ante mortern inquisition in the case. Heagher deposed that on Saterday afternoom Hoey and himself were standing up the sidewalk in Iront of the crinking saloon No. 75 Mulberry street. They had been drinking together, and had also been playing practical pickes upon each other. Hoey suddenly drew a knife frem his pocket, and maying that he would punish him, stabbed him three times. Meagher also ceposed that he had been acquainted with the princer for many years, and that they had never had any quarrel or dispute of any kind. The jury rendered a verdict against Hoey, who was accordinally remanded to the Tombs. Meagher is an umbrella maker by trade.

Railboad Accident—Verbict of Construe—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Tho-

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT—VERBOT OF CRESCER.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Thomas McKeen, a native of freiand, aged 55 years, who was hilled on the Harlem Railroad, near Fordham. Decessed, it appears, was creeing the track in a wagon, when he was struck by a locomotive and is jured so actiously that he died in consequence. It appears it is vidences that the disgram, who is supposed to be stationed at the crossing where the socident occurred, was absent from his post. And it also appeared that the flagman in question had to act as ticket agent, Fostmester, freight agent, express agent and switchman; that he acted at two depots about four hundred feet apart, and superintended the supplying of the engines with water. The jury in this case rendered a verdict of "Death from fracture of the skull, the result of being struck by a locomotive on the Harlem Railroad, at Fordhem station, on the 220 inst. Further, the jury censure the said company for not placing a flagman to warn persons crossing the track where the socious dent occurred."